

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Iron and lead unchanged. Spelter, 6.10; East St. Louis delivery spot, 6.10@6.22 1/2; March, 6.12 1/2@6.22 1/2.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Tonight and Friday fair; not much change in temperature.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 110.

Price Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

OCEAN FLIGHT BEGINS

THREE AMERICAN FLYERS IN FIRST AERIAL RACE ACROSS ATLANTIC

DRAMATIC SCENE AT VERSAILLES PEACE MEETING

German Reply to Clemenceau Brings Period of Extreme Tension to Wilson, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Everyone Present—Three Statesmen Angered by Sharp Utterances of German Spokesman.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday, May 7. (By the Associated Press).—The German delegates were the first to leave Trianon palace after the meeting today. Before their appearance, the military guard had been withdrawn so as to avoid any semblance of military honor. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herr Landsberg came out first and the whole party was speedily shown into automobiles, which left immediately under a British and French escort and moved through crowded streets, the absolute silence of which was oppressive.

The Germans were conspicuously undiplomatic in their appearance and they suggested, rather, a party of travel-stained tourists as they entered their motor cars.

PARIS, May 8.—Germany has not yet submitted any communication with regard to the peace treaty.

All the exchanges between the delegation at Versailles and the home government are being kept secret.

A copy of the treaty is well on its way to Berlin. A German courier left at 9 o'clock last night bearing it with Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's first report on the negotiations.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday, May 7.—The scene at today's session of the peace congress when the terms of the treaty were presented to the German delegates was an impressive one and the function was not without its tense moments. Indeed, the entire half hour which it took Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to deliver his reply to Premier Clemenceau was a period of tension for President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George and in fact for virtually everyone present.

The speech was translated sentence by sentence by the German interpreters, who did not fail to bring out with full emphasis every sharp phrase in it and the three allied statesmen put their heads together in evident anger at more than one of the German spokesman's cutting utterances as if they were deliberating upon the advisability of an immediate answer.

The program was unaltered, however, and when the German plenipotentiary had finished, Premier Clemenceau arose and put the customary phrase: "Has anyone further observations to make?" and when there was no response, continued: "I then declare the session closed."

The allied triumvirate remained after the German delegates had left, for a half hour discussion of the new situation. The scene within the hall during the ceremony had none of the pomp and glitter of earlier peace conferences—no display of court and military uniforms such as marked the congresses of Berlin and Vienna, no theatrical ceremonial. It seemed to gain in impressiveness, however, by these very circumstances.

Conspicuous Characters.
At the head of the table the striking faces of Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson attracted every eye. Marshal Foch, sitting with the French delegation at the head of one of the side tables, was another conspicuous figure. The bearded faces of the Serbian statesman, M. Pachtich, and the Greek premier, M. Venizelos, as well as the familiar head of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish premier, also stood out from the mass of delegates. The impressive faces of the Japanese representatives, the Oriental lineaments of the Chinese, the brown countenances of the Arabs from Hedjaz, and the presence even of the two delegates from Liberia and Haiti gave evidence that this was really a world congress.

Germans Act Like Victors.
The Germans who entered the chamber with all the confidence of victors bore themselves without a trace of nervousness and acted as if they were taking part in the deliberations on

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

(By The Associated Press.)
With the draft of the peace treaty now in the hands of German plenipotentiaries for consideration, the Paris peace conference is turning its attention to the making of peace with the other central powers.
Today the council of four took up the arrangements for presenting the peace terms to Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.
It appears probable that the settlement with German-Austria will be the first to be reached. The representatives of that nation are due in France early next week. A forecast of the treaty being drawn for their consideration indicates that German-Austria will be asked to pay a portion of the enemy indemnity, her share being estimated at 5,000,000,000 crowns.
Meanwhile, the German home government is expected to begin at once the consideration of the terms of peace which virtually reduce the German empire to the role of a minor power.
Three courses seem to be open to the German government as indicated by recent dispatches. It may either accept the conditions of peace, or reject them, or submit them to a plebiscite.
The speech of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation to the peace congress, in reply to Premier Clemenceau at Versailles yesterday, appeared to indicate that Germany would prepare objections to some features of the treaty, notably with regard to Germany's financial responsibilities and economic position. All the German objections must be submitted in writing within two weeks.
Serious disorders are reported to have broken out in Peking as a protest over the action of the council of three in awarding to Japan the rights and concessions in Shantung formerly held by the Germans while the Chinese government, according to Peking advices, has decided to instruct its delegation in Paris to sign the treaty giving Germany's rights in Shantung to the Japanese.

ing to permit this to be translated into English and German by French interpreters. The translation into German was decidedly faulty and halting.

The premier then addressed the Germans again to explain the conditions of the negotiation, telling them that there would be no oral discussion permitted and that they must submit their observations in writing within fifteen days. The premier then read the headings of the treaty and made his suggestion that the Germans within a few days might be ready to commence the discussion of certain sections of the treaty.

When the premier concluded with the customary phrase, "has anyone observations to make," Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau raised his hand, but he was not recognized until the premier's remarks had been translated.

During the translation, Paul Duta, the general secretary of the assembly, proceeded almost unnoticed across the open space in the center of the rectangle and deposited a copy of the peace treaty before the head of the German delegation.

"Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has the floor," Premier Clemenceau announced as soon as the translation had been finished.
The head of the German delegation did not arise like Premier Clemenceau, remarking by some that this apparent discourtesy to his adversaries may have been dictated by his physical condition.

After the first sentence of the count's speech had been delivered in German an interpreter began the French translation. The words did not reach the head of the table distinctly and Premier Clemenceau called for a louder utterance. He was equally dissatisfied with the second attempt of the interpreter, and two of the German officials finally left their places with the German delegation and moved across to the head of the table to deliver the German plenipotentiary's bold and frequently offensive message, sentence by sentence, right into the faces of Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson.
Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's guttural German repeatedly rang out in strong emphasis on particularly vigorous phrases or words of his speech, as for instance when he declared that the admission by Germany of sole guilt for the war would be "a lie" and when he forbade the Allies to speak of "crucifixion and murder" in view of the sufferings and deaths of German civilians under the blockade and after the armistice.
The interpreter who gave the English version made the most of his opportunity, both in voice and selection of words, and the bold and unrepentant declarations of the German peace delegates as thus brought out gave rise to a murmur of indignation in the chamber.

CHINESE MAKE A DEMAND

Press Unitedly Calls for Return of Territory Unfettered.

STUDENTS RIOTING

Burn Home of Ministers and Break Leg of Guest.

PEKING, Monday, May 5. (By the Associated Press).—National sentiment has been aroused in Peking and throughout China over the peace conference decision regarding Shantung and Kiaochow. The press is united in demanding that the territory be returned unfettered to China.

Parliament today adopted a resolution addressed to the peace conference deprecating the decision to give the disputed territory temporarily to Japan. A boycott of Japanese goods is much discussed in official circles. Yesterday students burned the home of Tsao Yu Lin, minister of communications, and severely beat Chang Tsung Hsiang, former minister to Japan, who was a guest at Tsao Yu Lin's house. Tsao Yu Lin suffered a broken leg in escaping from the crowd which pursued him.

The police observed an attitude of "benevolent neutrality" during the trouble, but made several arrests after urgent orders were received from police headquarters.

Wires Are Cut

PARIS, May 8.—American Minister Reisch at Peking has informed Secretary of State Lansing that all wire communication out of Peking has been cut except for one wire which goes to Siberia.

Serious Trouble in China.

PARIS, May 7.—(By The Associated Press).—Serious trouble has broken out in China as a result of the decision of the council of three with regard to Shantung and Kiaochow, according to news received in authoritative circles.

In riots in Peking the house of Tsao Yu Lin, minister of communications, who is friendly to Japan, was burned.

Wilson at Longchamps

PARIS, May 8.—President Wilson went to Longchamps this afternoon to attend the races there. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him.

GOLDEN SPIKE CELEBRATION

Entertainment Coupon

We, the undersigned, agree to furnish rooms for the following number of persons:

..... Rooms, suitable for one person.

..... Rooms, suitable for two persons.

..... Rooms, suitable for family of Persons.

We will accept payment from hotel designated by Golden Spike committee for these rooms at \$..... per person, with Lie understanding that the hotel will collect for same and settle for rooms thus occupied.

Address.....

Telephone No.....

SEND THIS COUPON TO OGDEN STANDARD OFFICE.

(By request of Executive Committee)

COMMENT ON THE TREATY

Terms Are Sharply Criticized on Certain Points.

INDEMNITY IS SMALL

Provisions Full of Loopholes on Financial Side.

LONDON, May 8.—The peace terms, while receiving considerable approval from almost the entire London press, do not escape some sharp criticism on certain points. The objections center mainly on the question of financial compensation from Germany.

The Morning Post finds it difficult to say whether the treaty is good or bad because of "the complexity and intricacy of the terms," but is emphatic in declaring that the value of the treaty depends upon the power to enforce it, as Germany will not accept it, except under duress.

The Daily Mail fears that Great Britain will find the terms very far short of the pledges made by Premier Lloyd George.

Terms Full of Loopholes.

The Daily Telegraph as being stern and stringent throughout, although without a trace of the brutal exercise of mere victorious force.

The treaty embodies the most severe sentence ever passed upon a great nation, the Daily News says, and continues: "Germany is handcuffed and in irons from top to toe. She appealed to force and must take the consequences."

Heaviest Part of Terms.

The heaviest part of the sentence, the News adds, is contained in the economic and financial terms.

"We demand," it continues, "both the golden eggs and the corpse of the goose that would lay them. * * * It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Germany is first stripped naked and is then told to turn out her pockets."

Kerensky in Paris

PARIS, May 8.—Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian premier, is in Paris. It became known today. He has not, however, made an appearance in peace conference circles.

TEXT OF PEACE TREATY

Full Document Not Public Until It Is Signed.

FRENCH SATISFIED

First Move Toward Alliance With U. S. Made.

PARIS, May 8.—The full text of the peace treaty will not be published until after it has been signed, the Echo de Paris says today. The document will then be presented to the parliament for ratification, probably about the fourth or fifth of June.

The general comment of the Paris newspapers on the treaty is in the honor of France has been satisfied and the efforts of its authors to give satisfaction to the legitimate claims of the nations wronged by German aggression are acknowledged.

First Alliance Move.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 7.—The first move toward an alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States supplementing the peace treaty, it is understood, was made by Premier Clemenceau in a letter to President Wilson. Letters were exchanged between President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George which it is understood brought out the fact that the British and French premiers were willing to conclude arrangements, President Wilson could not do so without congressional action.

This, in turn, developed the present tendency of the negotiations to place the whole matter before the American congress. Discussions today were devoted to the form of presentation to congress.

The understanding takes the form of a letter signed by Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson referring the question to the British parliament and the American congress. The proposed alliance is an effort to meet the French demand for military security against German aggression. The terms are general in character.

German-Austrians on Way.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 6.—(By The Associated Press).—The German-Austrian peace delegation expects to leave for St. Germaine on Sunday. It includes Dr. Franz Klein, Professor Heinrich Lammasch, Professor von Laun, Under-Secretary Flucke and Deputies Stegliger and Rudolph Lodgeman. Herr Flucke will represent the Tyrol and Deputy Lodgeman, the German Bohemians.

French Receive Word.

PARIS, May 8.—The French foreign office received information late today that the Austrian peace delegation had left Vienna last night and would reach St. Germaine probably tomorrow.

Wireless Communication Restored.

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 7.—(By The Associated Press).—Wireless communication between Nauen and the Eiffel tower in Paris has been resumed so that the German peace delegation can keep in close touch with Berlin. The foreign office here is connected with Nauen by direct wire and the peace delegation has a direct wire from Versailles to the Eiffel tower. Both wireless stations are equipped with receiving apparatus.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Award of the congressional medal of honor to

Lieutenant Patrick Regan, 115th infantry; and Sergeants Benjamin Kaufman, 308th infantry; Arthur J. Forrest, 354th infantry; James E. Karnes, 117th infantry; and Edward R. Talley, 117th infantry, was announced today by the war department. In each case the citation showed that the soldier single-handed advanced against and put out of action enemy machine gun nest which had held up the advance of his unit.

GREAT FLIGHT STARTS

Trio of Giant Air and Water Birds to Cross Atlantic.

SQUADRON OF SCOUTS

Big Navy Dirigible Circles Around as Fliers Take the Air.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The first trans-Atlantic flight was begun when three N. C. (navy-Curtiss) hydro-airplanes left the government's air station at Rockaway beach at 10 a. m. on the first leg of the journey—Rockaway to Halifax—a distance of 450 miles.

The N. C.-3, with Commander John S. Towers, chief of the expedition, was the first plane to take to the air.

The N. C.-1, with Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, and the N. C.-4, with Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read as the commanding officers, were close behind the N. C.-3.

The planes were escorted to sea by a squadron of navy scout planes.

Giant Air Birds.

Proceeding in a general northeasterly direction, the trio of giant air and water birds should reach Halifax before midnight, barring mishap. Thence the route runs 1,350 miles to the Azores, another 800 miles to Portugal, and on to Plymouth, England.

The total distance between Rockaway beach and Plymouth is 3,925 nautical miles.

Planes Take the Air.

The N. C.-3 cruised for a minute northward in Jamaica bay, moving at half speed through the water and then turned west for the open sea. The throttles were thrown wide open and with a roar of the 1,600 horse-power motor, the plane took to the air.

One minute later the N. C.-1 lifted herself from the water, followed within 50 seconds by the N. C.-4, and the world's first trans-oceanic flight was actually in progress.

The escorting scout planes turned back about three miles from Rockaway and the three trans-Atlantic fliers sped away on their great adventure.

Taking the air with the three trans-Atlantic seaplanes, the big navy dirigible airship C-5 sailed away from Rockaway point today with destination unannounced. She circles around as the heavier-than-air fliers, not away and then started off in an easterly direction. At 11:30 o'clock a naval balloon was reported passing over Bridgeport, Conn., heading northeast.

About 1200 persons watched the three great planes rise from the water and soar out over Jamaica bay.

Each Given a Clover.

The only ceremony was the presentation of a four-leaf clover to each member of the crews by Captain Irvin of the aviation section of the naval bureau of operations. Commander Towers expressed the confidence that the flight would be successful. As he donned his sheepskin lined uniform and helmet he exclaimed delightedly to his brother officers: "Boys, we're going to beat it!" As Commander Towers took his seat in his flagship, the N. C.-3, he waved his hand to the spectators and called out: "Goodbye, boys. There is nothing we can see now that will prevent us being in Halifax by 6 o'clock. The men are a fine set. We could not have better. We are confident the American navy will be the first to fly across the Atlantic ocean."

Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, skipper of the N. C.-1, offered as his parting salute: "With the help of God and this little thing."

Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, the third skipper, said: "Nothing has been overlooked in the construction of these planes. They'll do the trick."

Each seaplane carried six men, con-

(Continued On Page 4)